

FAL

FALCATION. *n. f.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
FALCHION. *n. f.* [*cypsi falcatus*; in French *falcon*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The founding trumpet ev'ry soul inspires. *Dryden's Æn.*

Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse
His cleaving *falchion*! *Phillips.*

FALCON. *n. f.* [*falcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a retro falcato* five advance, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.
As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far.
Air stops not the high soaring of my noble generous *falcon*.
Walton's Angler.

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryd. Juv.*
Say, will the *falcon*, swooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FALCONER. *n. f.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tartsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the heights. *Kneller.*

FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this they called *falta faldæ*. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freefold; and in some old charters 'tis called foldoca, that is, *libertas faldæ*, or *fa dagii*. *Harris.*

FALDREE. *n. f.* [*fald and fæe*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dici.*

FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Dici.*

FALDSPOOL. *n. f.* [*fald or fold and stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fallen*. [*feallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.
Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*
I was walking in the open fields 'till the night insensibly *fell* upon me. *Speator, N° 565.*

I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To drop from a crest to a prone posture.
Saul *fell* all along on the earth. *1 Sa. xxviii. 20.*
Where he bowed, there he *fell* down dead. *Judg. v. 27.*

That is a step,
On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer.
His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts xii. 7.*

4. To move down any descent.
All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.
As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Is. xxxiv. 4.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.
Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

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Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Chayne's Phil. Princ.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.
Labour to enter into that rest, left any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton's Agonist.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fallen* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.
God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shak. Rich. III.*
If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakespeare.*

Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*
A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Pf. xci. 7.*
Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Lev. xxvi. 7.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. To come to a sudden end.
The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*
He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into mean-ness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.
They shall *fall* among them that *fall*; at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down. *Jer. vi. 15.*

What can be their business
With a poor weak woman *fallen* from favour! *Shak. H. VIII.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.
What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison's Cato.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.
He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's H. VII.*
Some of the ablest painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden's Dufrassy.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.
These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hamm.*
One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men generally *fall* under the severest pressures. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished.
From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as *fall* to two ounces in the first Punic war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow.
17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.
When the price of corn *falls*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carver.*
But now her price is *fallen*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His rents will *fall*, and his income every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.
The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.
This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness, from intemperance to remission.
He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her foul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

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In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys, and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he curst Barbarossa. *Kneller.*
When about twenty, upon the fallenness of a lover, the *fell* distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick; and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Belides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

And have you known none in health who have pitied you;
and beheld, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper? *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*
For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection.
If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. I have spoken it, and none of my words shall be in vain. *Judith vi. 9.*
If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;
I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.
Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest, me hither brought;
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.
For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hook.*
Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney, b. i.*
A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *falls*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dry.*
I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.
I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come in a stated method.
The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully fix, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Helder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes.
27. To come unexpectedly.
I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*
It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them with infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakespeare's P.*
And the mixt multitude *fell* a lusting.
It is better to found a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon, Essay 48.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to eat immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
They *fell* to blows, inso much that the Argonauts flew the most part of the Delonies, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Estr.*

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29. To handle or treat directly.
We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison's Spectator, N° 124.*

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.
There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron. xv. 9.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.
The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should *fall* into their hands. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.
Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*.
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*
Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.
Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts xix. 17.*
A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.
All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison's Spectator, N° 123.*

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*
In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, secretaries, proctors, apparitors and seneschals. *Swift's Considerations on two Bills.*

35. To languish; to grow faint.
Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

36. To be born; to be yeaned.
Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

37. To FALL away. To grow lean.
Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.
The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings xxv.*

39. To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.
These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke viii. 13.*
Say not thou it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclesi. xv.*
The old giants *fell away* in the strength of their foolishness. *Ecclesi. xvi.*

40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.
Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison's Spectator, N° 111.*

41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.
In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.
We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Taylor.*

43. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.
44. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.
All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve him. *Pf. lxxii. 11.*
Shall I *fall down* to the flock of a tree? *Is. xlv. 19.*

45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.
As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Ezra. xv.*
Down *fell* the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Guth'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.
They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Is. xlv. 14.*

47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.
Clarence
Is very likely now to *fall from* him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*